

# The Weekly Museum.

Four Cents Single.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1797.

[One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Annum.

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## THE DANGERS OF DELAY.

[Continued from our last.]

I Then learnt, that when Miss Villars parted from me the preceding morning, she was hurrying home, in the utmost agony of mind at the disappointments and insults she had experienced, when she met a clergyman, who was a friend of her father, and had spent some months at his house at a time when he was without preferment. By the recommendation of Mr. Villars, he had obtained a valuable curacy in Gloucestershire. This was about four years previous to the death of her father, who had never heard from him after he took possession of his curacy. He addressed Miss Villars in such friendly terms, and made such affectionate enquiries after her mother, as induced her to impart to him the real situation of their affairs. He expressed the greatest concern for their distress, and promised to afford such relief as the immediate pressure of their circumstances exacted. For this purpose he desired Miss Villars to accompany him to his house in the city, where he had a considerable living. She complied; and, as dinner was ready when they arrived, and he informed her that he had not sufficient cash in the house, but must step to his banker's to fetch it, she sat down to the table. When dinner was over, he left her to go for the money, but did not return till very late in the evening. He then told her that he had called on her mother's landlord, and had found him extremely irritated, and fully resolved to proceed against her the following day, if not paid. Having dwelt for some time on this subject, till he had sufficiently roused her fears, he informed her, that he had met with the greatest difficulty in procuring the money; for that, on calling at his banker's, he found he had already considerably overdrawn him. He then insinuated that the trouble he had taken demanded some recompence; but finding his insinuations not rightly comprehended, he told her, in plain language, that his assistance must be purchased by the sacrifice of her virtue. Miss Villars, at first, treated his proposals with the indignation they merited; his representations of the distressed situation to which she herself must inevitably be reduced if she persisted in her refusal, though urged with all the powers of insinuating eloquence, were insufficient to work her to his purpose; but when he changed his battery, and pressed her to have pity on a parent who would soon be houseless, deprived of every comfort, exposed to the most bitter inflictions of poverty, she was reduced, perhaps, to stare in a prison, it was more than the soft bosom of sensibility could bear; she shrieked aloud, and sunk into a chair in a state of insupportable agony. The sanctified villain took the advantage of this moment of virtuous frenzy, to perpetrate a deed of complicated vice, and the wretched Louisa fell a victim to filial piety. The night was too far advanced to return home; he therefore endeavored to prevail on her to take some rest, but this she resolutely refused. Having succeeded in his attack on her sensibility,

he next strove to sap her principles, by seducing her reason. He painted honor as a phantom that existed but in the imagination; as the child of caprice, that swayed in the minds of ideots, but whose dictates were learned by the wife. Chastity he represented as a mere constitutional endowment, not worthy to be deemed a virtue; and whose excellence was only to be valued by the advantages it might be capable of producing to its possessor. He concluded his pious dissertation by observing, that when the end to be attained was virtuous, the means of attainment could not be vicious. These attempts, however, were fruitless; Louisa's innate ideas of moral rectitude, given by nature, and confirmed by education, were proof against arguments more florid than specious. As soon as it was light she arose to depart; but he would not suffer her to leave his house at so early an hour, lest she should be seen by the neighbours, and his character be thereby injured. Strange infatuation; that they should court the shadow who condemn the substance! Whence is it, that one who is steeped to his ears in vice, should be anxious to preserve an appearance of virtue? It is not, I fear, as some moralists, more refined than just, have observed, that the attractions of virtue are endued with the miraculous power of forcing an involuntary homage, even from the most abandoned votaries of vice: no! a knowledge of the human mind must inform us, that such an anxiety proceeds from the most base and selfish motives of worldly interest. When a prodigal aims at the preservation of his fame, it is not from any respect which he bears to virtue, but with an exclusive view to the promotion of fortune or gratification of pleasure. The native charms of virtue are sufficiently splendid to scorn the aid of a borrowed lustre. The mistaken zeal of a moralist is to morality what fanaticism is to religion; though it springs from the purest source, it too often injures the cause which it meant to serve.

But to proceed. Louisa was compelled to stay till the morning was far advanced, when he permitted her to depart. He offered her a bank-note of fifteen pounds, which she indignantly refused; till he artfully urged that, from a principle of false delicacy, to involve her mother in real distress, would form but a bad proof of filial affection. Shocked at the idea, she took the note; telling him at the same time, that no other earthly consideration could induce her to accept the most trivial assistance from a man whom she could not but regard as a monster of iniquity; that, as it was, she only received it as a loan to her mother, who would certainly not fail to repay it, with such thanks as it merited.

It is needless observe, that before Mrs. Villars had finished her relation, my indignation was raised to the highest pitch. I entreated her, with impassioned earnestness, to trust the task of vengeance with me; assuring her, it should be as fully completed as the situation of the culprit and the circumstances of the case would permit.

She thanked me for my zeal in the warmest terms which gratitude could dictate; but expres-

sed her apprehension that by yielding to the impulse of revenge, her daughter's reputation would be sacrificed to resentment. Consider, Sir," said she, that female fame is a jewel which, once tarnished, can never recover its primitive lustre. Interest will oppose silence on the perpetrator of so villainous an action: will it not, therefore, be more prudent to bear with a private injury, than to incur a public loss, in the good opinion of a world more apt to be swayed by appearances than convinced by facts?—"Your argument, Madam," I replied, "is certainly specious; and were you to pursue the dictates of worldly prudence, your conduct would be sanctioned by examples innumerable. A woman cannot, most certainly, be too sedulous to guard her reputation from stain or reproach. But the hand of Wisdom will ever draw the necessary line of discrimination: vice demands concealment, but virtue courts enquiry. Were the whole world acquainted with the transaction, be assured they only would condemn whose applause would be censure. They are, moreover, certain duties which every individual owes to the community, that should rise superior to all private considerations: of these I know none more sacred or peremptory than that which commands us to bring a villain to justice; and yet is there no one more neglected. This neglect generally arises either from indolence—which shrinks from trouble, wholly regardless of the importance of the subject to be obtained by it—or else from a manly pride; that species of false shame which renders a man from pursuing the dictates of conscious rectitude by the fear of becoming a subject of ridicule or contempt. The good opinion of the world is justly an object of considerable magnitude in the estimation of virtue, but it must not be brought into competition with our religious or social duties: that man, surely, cannot be estimable, who courts public esteem at the expence of public justice. They who, from either of these motives, desert from the due discharge of their duty, are indisputably culpable; as their conduct tends to the promotion of vice, and the encouragement of villainy. On this subject, could conviction produce eloquence, my arguments would not fail of success; for, believe me—I speak feelingly—too often have I incurred the censure due to the indolent and the weak; to those who refuse to succour virtue, or to punish vice."

Convinced of the justice of my observations, Mrs. Villars consented to leave the punishment of the offender to my discretion, committing herself with earnestly recommending me to be circumspect and moderate.

Seeing the fifty pound note still lying on the table where I had left it, I presented it, and begged her to make immediate use of it for the discharge of her landlord's demand, lest a further delay might induce him to put his threats in execution; but she told me it was too late for that prevention, as her landlord had seized her goods the preceding evening, under pretence that he had heard she was to move them in the night; and that, in spite of her entreaties and assurances,



he had left a man in the house, alone with her, to keep possession, who had insisted on chusing his bed, and his choice fell on that in which she always slept: this circumstance, with the idea of having a strange man in the house, whose looks and behaviour were not adapted to excite confidence, and the anxiety she was under on her daughter's account, had induced her to sit up all night. I enquired who her landlord was; she told me his name was Williams, and that she understood he was a merchant of repute. The name struck me as familiar to my ear: after a minute's recollection, I remembered to have seen him at my banker's a few months before, where he came to receive a draft which had been fraudulently obtained by a set of sharpers from a young man of property; payment had, consequently, been stopped. Mr. Williams blustered exceedingly when he found that the money was not forthcoming; but finding his high-sounding threats treated with the contempt they merited, he changed his tone; lamenting, in terms of concern, that his name should have appeared in so disgraceful a business; protesting that he had been grossly imposed on, and that he had received the draft in the FAIR WAY OF TRADE. When he left the shop, my banker, in answer to my inquiries, informed me, that he had originally set up in business with a few thousands which he had obtained from a friend, who placed such a confidence in him, as to entrust him with the greater part of his fortune. This friendship he gratefully repaid, by becoming a bankrupt in less than a twelvemonth. So infamous did his conduct appear to his creditors, that they not only refused to sign his certificate, but arrested him and threw him into Newgate, from whence he was unfortunately released by an act of insolvency. That he then re-entered into business; and having, the succeeding winter, gained one of the capital prizes in the Lottery, his credit was restored, and he was at that time as much respected on 'Change as any merchant in the city.

With this knowledge of Mr. Williams, his conduct to Mrs. Villars did not in the least surprise me; but the complication of distress which this unfortunate woman had experienced within the last four and twenty hours, affected me most sensibly. I advised her to pay her landlord immediately, that she might be disencumbered from the presence of a wretch who, living on the distresses of his fellow-creatures, must necessarily be an object of disgust. Then, begging her to pour the balm of consolation into the wounded mind of her unhappy child, I took leave. But, as I was quitting the room, she recollected the note which her daughter had received in the morning from the wretch who had dishonoured her; and taking it from her pocket, entreated me to return it; assuring me it had been her determination to send it back, even had not my assistance enabled her to do it without inconvenience; as she was resolved to submit to the most poignant misery rather than owe her relief to the author of her child's dishonour. I took the note, with a promise to return it on the ensuing day, with our thanks; and, once more exhorting her to comfort and resignation, took my leave.

Here, reader, let us pause. If in thy breast one spark of honest sympathy reside, thy reflections on the events I have been relating will be congenial with my own. If thy vices or errors call for reformation, may they operate that change in thee which in me they effectually produced! But, if thou art virtuous, unimpaired by custom, uncorrupted by example, let them confirm thee in thy virtues!

[To be concluded in our next.]

#### ANECDOTES.

AT the opening of one of the courts of law in Massachusetts, lately, a clergyman was sent for to address the Deity. A gentleman present observed, that although this was ever the laudable practice, at the supreme judicial court, those courts had never, in his memory, opened with prayer. A sailor, who heard the last remark, observed to his neighbour, "If so, Jack, I believe as how she ship is really in distress, since they pipe all hands, and now call the parson to his quarters."

A GENTLEMAN going to take water at Whitehall stairs, cried out, as he came near the place, "Who can swim?" "I, maister," said forty bawling fellows; when the gentleman observed one sinking away, called after him; but the fellow turning about, said, "Sir, I cannot swim." "Then you are my man," said the gentleman, "FOR YOU WERE AT LEAST TAKE CARE OF ME FOR YOUR OWN LIFE."

#### ON GENERAL WASHINGTON, AND HIS FAREWELL-LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

OH for a spark of fire from that bright source  
Which beam'd on Milton, while he struck the lyre,  
To sing our first great parent's blissful state;  
Then might the humble Muse record the praise  
Of honest modest worth in language meet:  
Might sing of one who more substantial good  
To his dear country wrought, more solid joys  
Than fell ambition ever yet achiev'd:  
Of one who Nature's sacred dictates priz'd,  
And firmly cherish'd in his social breast;  
Who, without crafty wiles and tricks could find  
The means to govern men by their own wills.

Great WASHINGTON alone, of all who live  
In Plutarch's page, or elsewhere yet survive,  
Of best esteem, from calumny is free;  
His counsels true, like those divine behests  
Bestow'd on Isaac's sons from Sinai's mount,  
Must cheer the mind that is not callous grown,  
To deeds of great enterprise, howe'er it dreads  
Left wicked man defeat the great design.

Nor pride of riches, nor the lust of rule,  
Came near his heart; his privilege to feel  
And own the law of universal love.  
This his vast pow'r. The world might thus be sway'd,  
Could nature's kind pre-eminence avail;  
City with city then might vie; each seeks its fame  
In Philadelphia's mild and unassuming claim.

\* Brotherly love.

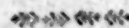


#### THE ROSE.—A SONNET.

ZEPHYR, enamour'd of the op'ning Rose,  
With many a wooing sigh her beauty greets;  
While, softly mov'd, her blushing head she bows,  
And, coldly coy, resigns her treasure'd sweets.

Lo! now half rais'd, again her face she shows,  
The sportive spoiler's am'rous breath to meet:  
And now the senseless wand'rer ruder grows,  
And lays her faded charms beneath our feet.

Ah! soft remembrance of certain fate,  
Thus are thy beauties wasted o'er the wild;  
And do my giddy mates, in life elate,  
By pleasure's gay enamel'd paths beguil'd,  
Thus lonely leave me o'er thy with'ring bloom,  
To drop the tear—and contemplate the tomb.



#### LINES SENT BY A LADY TO A BOY ON RECEIVING FROM HIM A BOQUET.

NEXT your dear image in my breast,  
Your beauteous flowers I fondly plac'd,  
But mourn my adverse fate,  
Who by compulsive atoms hurl'd,  
Was forc'd so soon into the world,  
Where you arriv'd too late.

#### THE ANSWER.

PERMIT me, dear madam, to tell you you've err'd  
In this hardy censure on Fate,  
Which though my arrival is somewhat defer'd,  
By no means has sent me too late.

Here Providence wisely has acted its part,  
Well knowing, or I'm much mistaken,  
That Woman, however she may have the start,  
Would willingly be overtaken.



#### EPITAPH.

POOR N— beneath this stone  
A quiet nap is taking,  
His wife requests you may not moan,  
For fear of his awaking.

#### JUNE.

Now genial suns and gentle breezes reign,  
And Summer's fairest splendors deck the plain,  
Exulting Flora views her new-born rose,  
And all the ground with short-liv'd beauty glows.

JUNE is really, in this climate, what the poets represent May to be—the most lovely month of the year. Summer is commenced, and warm weather thoroughly established; yet the heats rarely arise to excess, or interrupt the enjoyment of those pleasures, which the scenes of nature now afford. The trees are in their fullest dress; and a profusion of the gayest flowers is every where scattered around, which put on all their beauty just before they are cut down by the scythe, or withered by the heat.

Soft copious showers are extremely welcome towards the beginning of this month, to forward the growth of the herbage. Such an one is thus described by Thomson.

Gradual sinks the breeze  
Into a perfect calm; that not a breath  
Is heard to quiver thro' the closing woods,  
Or rustling turn the many twinkling leaves  
Of aspen tall.

At last

The clouds consign their treasures to the fields;  
And, softly shaking on the dimpled pool  
Prelusive drops, let all their moisture flow,  
In large effusion, o'er the freshen'd world.  
The stealing shower is scarce to patter heard,  
By such as wander thro' the forest walks,  
Beneath the umbrageous multitude of leaves.  
But who can hold the shade, while Heaven descends  
In universal bounty, shedding herbs,  
And fruits, and flowers, on Nature's ample lap.

One of the earliest rural employments of this month is the shearing of sheep; which commences as soon as the warm weather is so far settled, that the sheep may without danger lay aside great part of their clothing. The following tokens are given by Dyer in his FLEECE, to mark out that time.

If verdant elder spreads  
Her silver flowers; if humble daisies yield  
To yellow crocus-foot and luxuriant grass,  
Gay shearing time approaches.

Before shearing, the sheep undergo the operation of washing, in order to free the wool from the foulness it has contracted.

Upon the brim

Of a clear river, gently drive the flock,  
And plunge them one by one into the flood:  
Plung'd in the flood, not long the struggler lings,  
With his white flakes, that glisten thro' the tide;  
The sturdy rustic, in the middle wave,  
Awaits to seize him rising; the one arm bears  
His lifted head above the limped stream,  
While the full clammy fleece the other laves  
Around, laborious, with repeated toil;  
And then resigns him to the sunny bank,  
Where, bleating loud he shakes his dripping locks.

Dyer.

The shearing itself is conducted with a degree of ceremony and rural dignity, and is a kind of festival, as well as a piece of labor.

At last, of snowy white, the gathered flocks  
Are in the walled pen innumerable press'd,  
Head above head: and rang'd in lully rows  
The shepherds sit, and whet the sounding shears,  
The housewife waits to roll her fleecy stores,  
With all her gay-drest maids attending round.  
One, chief in glorious dignity enthron'd,  
Shines o'er the rest, the pastoral queen, and rays  
Her sweet feet-beaming, on her shepherd king.

A simple scene! yet hence COLUMBIA sees  
Her lofty grandeur rise; hence she commands  
The exalted stores of every brighter clime,  
The treasures of the sun without his rage.

Thomson.



#### A SCRAP.

THE fidelity of most men is one of the arts of self-love, to procure confidence. It is the means to raise us above others, by making us the depositaries of momentous concerns,



SATURDAY, June 10, 1797.

On Sunday evening last, as a young man was walking near the dock, at the Old Slip, two Irishmen passing at the time, wantonly pushed him into the river, and he was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. The offenders were instantly secured by the city watch.

Intelligence is said to be received by a vessel arrived here on Wednesday last, that a 55 sail of the Spanish homeward bound fleet, from Cathagena, La Vera Cruz, and the Havannah, had been captured by some English ships of war, with two millions of dollars on board, besides other valuable property. This capture is said to have taken place in the Bahama seas.

On the 29th of January last, Sir Hide Parker, at Jamaica, issued a Proclamation, strictly forbidding the English commanders on that station to impress any more American seamen from vessels belonging to the United States of America.

Thursday arrived here from New Providence, the sloop Betsey Couklin of New-York, with the brig Harmony, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, which she took off the Bohemia Banks—a brig of 300 tons, which, with her cargo, being but little damaged, valued at 80,000 dollars. She left the Havannah some days before. She had 7 feet water in her hold—boats and loose sails, with her crew, gone.

General Toussaint Louverture, commander of the French troops in St. Domingo, at his return to Gonives after his victory at Mirabelais, in conversation with a gentleman now in Philadelphia, said that he was going to the Cape in a few days, with an intention to insist on the commission at that place calling in and disarming all the small privateers and stopping the depredations lately carried on against the Americans, whom was further determined should be protected, and their cargoes duly paid for, as he "was sensible they could not do without them."

Capt. Shepard, from Guadaloupe, informs, that Victor Hugues, the well known GUARDIAN of American property, lay dangerously ill of a fever at that place, and that when he came away, it was reported by the General's physicians, that he could not survive it.—MAY HIS LAST MOMENT BE COMFORTABLE!

Capt. Charles White, late of the brig Trio, which was condemned at the Havannah, arrived on Thursday from the above place in the brig Flora. He informs us that one of the Cathagena fleet (a light ship) had arrived there before he sailed, with the news that all the remaining ships were taken by an English two decker and a frigate; they having on board two million of dollars, besides other valuable property.

A full and satisfactory confirmation of the above, is also received by Captain White of the Suffolk, who, in lat. 28, between the Florida shore and the Bahama banks, fell in with 3 Spanish frigates, and a 4 gun schooner, who had been sent out for the purpose of picking up the scattering vessels of the above convoy, as the English not being able to man the whole had stripped several of the ships of their valuables, and then let them go.—This was communicated to Captain White by the Spanish commodore. Should this fail of convincing any one, it is still further corroborated by Capt. Church of the British frigate Topaz, who, on the 2d instant, boarded Captain White, and gave him information similar to the above. The number of Spanish vessels taken was reported to be about 25 sail.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ireland to his friend in Philadelphia, dated

"Derry, March 1797.

"I know not where to begin in stating the present condition of this distracted and truly unfortunate country. You will be surprised at hearing that a French fleet, with 25,000 troops, lay 17 days on the south west coast of this kingdom; that they made no attempt to land, but were ordered to break without meeting any enemy but those of the weather: You would wonder at seeing the Bishop of Down's palace converted into a barracks for soldiers, and the town Hall made a place of arms, surrounded by cannon, muskets, &c. The walls are put in a state of defence, and the gates shut every night. The greater part of the province of Ulster is declared in a state of disturbance, and no

longer under the protection of the civil law. Gen. Lake having proclaimed "that he has received full authority to use the military power, and act as he may judge proper"—divided and distracted; open violence in the day, murder and burnings in the night. The united Irishmen are bold, ferocious, and numerous, and have carried their depredations almost to the gates of the city.—[Here a number of instances of murders and burnings are mentioned]—The association has spread like a pestilence, has overrun the country in every direction; the magistracy in general is composed of persons weak, venal, and intemperate; so that amidst this furious conflict of parties, and rage of passions, the man who recommends temperance and subordination to the one party, or reform and conciliation to the other, is regarded as an enemy to both, judge then of my situation."

#### PARISIAN TASTE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris to his friend in London.

"I was lately present at a concert, given by Madame Tallien, in the Rue Feydeau. There were near 200 ladies present all dressed in a Costume, which they had dictated. Of this dress, though it may shock the prim prejudices of some of your London ladies I will endeavour to give you an idea.

"The head was dressed strictly à la Grecque. The hair was turned up close all round, without powder, but interlarded with rows of pearls, or of jewellery, and fastened on the crown by a pearl or diamond pin.—The dress was a loose muslin robe, drawn up and fastened at the right knee, as to show the whole of the leg. The right shoulder has attached a small mantua of black silk or velvet, embroidered with gold or silver. The robe passed under the left breast, which was left entirely naked, and was fastened above the left hip. Both arms were also naked from about four inches of the shoulder; their length was relieved only by two bracelets ornamented with pearls and diamonds, the one above the elbow and the other midway between the elbow and the wrist. The effect of this dress I shall not attempt to describe. The gentlemen whole dress, by the way, was directed only by their own taste, all allowed that it was fascinating in the extreme.

"The concert waited for some time for the entrance of Madame Tallien. When she appeared, the impression which she made was wonderful. The applause was several times reiterated.

"The ladies have dispensed entirely with the chemise, as the folds of it, they say, prevent their elegant dresses from being seen; and the tulle robes which they wear, are suited to display every grace in the most striking manner."

#### NORFOLK, May 29.

On Friday last, two boys, apprentices to a tradesman, having disputed, agreed to box: as they were preparing for the combat, one of them flabbed the other with a knife in the breast, which killed him on the spot! The murderous villain was seized and committed to prison.

#### MILAN, (Italy) March 15.

"An unexpected and important change has taken place in the Venetian territory; three of the principal towns of that republic, Verona, Brescia, and Bergamo, the former of which contains 60,000, the second 48,000, and the last 13,000 inhabitants, together with the town of Crema, have thrown themselves on the protection of the French, and solicited to be annexed to the new Republic of Lombardy.

The City of Vicenza, containing 30,000 souls, has also shewn an inclination to adopt the same measure.

The Papal towns of Ravenna, Gubbio, and the Duchy of Gubbio, are likewise desirous of being united to the Cispadane Republic; and their Central Assembly has abolished the torture."

#### Bergamo, March 13.

This day an event which still appears to us as a dream, has taken place: the first families of this city have placed themselves under the protection of the French. All the Venetian authorities are suspended, and all the troops have been disarmed and disbanded. A municipality has been elected, which has already administered the oath to about 8000 persons. [Similar revolutions were taking place in other territories, and from every appearance, Venice, throwing off her old hypocritical masquerade, has at last become a REAL REPUBLIC.]

## Court of Hymen.

FAIR and many be their days,  
Many be their joys and free;  
Such as may not soil their praise;  
Virtue may not blush to see.  
Guard them, HYMEN, and secure  
Pleasures which may long endure.

#### MARRIED

On Monday the 29th ult. at New-Hutley, (Ulster County) Mr. JOHN ROSE, to Miss HANNAH MIRAL, both of that place.

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Linn, Mr. NATHANIEL PRIME, merchant, to Miss CORNELIA SANDS, eldest daughter of Comfort Sands, Esq. all of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Smith of Princeton, JESSE QUINCY, Esq. of Bolton, Counsellor at Law, to Miss ELIZA S. MORTON, daughter of the late Mr. John Morton of this city, merchant.

On Thursday, at Bedford [L. I.] by the Rev. Dr. Livingston, TUNIS WORTMAN, Esq. Counsellor at Law, to Miss MARGARET LOUBON, both of this city.

#### THEATRE.

### Mr. HALLAM's Benefit.

ON MONDAY EVENING WILL BE PRESENTED,

A celebrated COMEDY, called,

### THE TOY,

Or, A Trip to Hampton Court.

Written by O'KEEFE.

Aircourt,	Mr Hallam,
Sir Carrol O'Donovan,	Mr Tyler,
Methglin,	Mr Johnson,
Young O'Donovan,	Mr Hallam, junr,
Larry Kavenagh,	Mr Martin,
Nol Pros,	Mr Collins,
Donovan,	Mr Miller,
Ed Waiter,	Mr Leonard,
Footman,	Mr Roberts,
Boy,	Master Stockwell,
And, Alibi,	Mr Jefferson,
Lady Jane Arable,	Miss Seymour,
Lady Arable,	Miss Tyler,
Katty Kavenagh,	Mrs Brett,
Fib,	Mrs Collins,
And, Sophia Seymour,	Mrs Hallam,

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED,  
A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, called, The

### LOCK and KEY

VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

CALEB HAVILAND'S

### Wine Store and Porter Vault,

No. 77, John-Street, (late Golden-Hill) New-York.

WHERE may be had, imported directly from J. Hibbert and Co. Merchants, London, Brown Stout, and best London Porter, Burton Ale, Taunton do. Bath do. Liverpool do. by the Tonne, containing 6, 7, and 8 dozen, and by the single dozen. American Porter, Ale, and Newark Cider. Also, Madeira Wine, Sherry White and Red Port, Claret, Fontenac, Lisbon, &c. Merchants, Captains of Vessels, and others may be supplied at the shortest notice.

N. B. Cash given for empty Bottles.

New-York, June 10, 1797.

57 if

### Two Rooms,

PLEASANTLY situated, near the New Ferry, Long Island, to be let by the year or season. Two or three ladies may be accommodated with Board during the Summer—enquire of the Printer. May 4





## Court of Apollo.

### SONG.

BY A YOUNG LADY.

**F**ITE, Damon, fie! no more pursue me,  
But if you love, avow your flame;  
For, if you love, you'll ne'er undo me,  
Nor trifle with my heart and fame.  
In vain, fond youth, you thus implore me;  
I see through your delusive feint;  
That while you swear how you adore me,  
You'd make a sinner of your feint.  
You, in soft strains and fond addresses,  
Of me a deity have made;  
And yet with impious bold caresses,  
Your goddess you would fain degrade.  
But, till you bring a priest to bind me,  
I, goddess like, will bear the sway;  
In Hymen's bands you'll woman find me,  
Then Love and Damon I'll obey.

### MONITION TO THE LADIES.

**M**YRTILLA, rising with the dawn,  
Seals roses from the blushing morn;  
But when Myrtilla sleeps till ten,  
Aurora steals them back again.

### POMPOUS LANGUAGE.

**A** Person who kept a ferry on the river Potowmac, was fond of pompous language; and in common discourse used it to such a degree, that few people understood him.

A gentleman inquiring after his father's health, he answered as follows:

"Sir, the intense frigidity of the circumambient atmosphere had so congealed the pellucid aqueous fluid of the enormous river Potowmac, that with the most eminent and superlative reluctance, I was constrained to procrastinate my premeditated egress into the palatine province of Maryland, for the rapidical, chemical, and Galenical coadjutancy and co-operation of a distinguished sensitive son of Esculapius, until the peccant deleterious matter of the arthritis had pervaded the cranium, into which it had ascended and penetrated, from the inferior pedestrial major digit of my paternal relative in 'confanguinity'; whereby his morbidity was mortified, so exorbitantly, as to exhibit an absolute extinguishment of vivification."

### For Sale,

**A** Quantity of Cherry Boards, superior quality--2 and 1-2 inch do. of plank, and joist; clear and common seasoned pine boards and plank; maple, ash and white-wood plank; whitewood, maple and beech joist; billed, and half inch whitewood boards; 2 inch dry pine plank--and common scantling--by

DANIEL HITCHCOCK,  
June 3. 66 6t No. 39 Gold-street.

### Mrs. S. Sparhawk, Miliner,

From London, has removed from No. 133, William-street, to No. 62, Cherry-street--

A Nishas for sale, in addition to a variety of genteel Millinery, a great choice of white Chip Hats, elegant Feathers, Cords, Tassels, Ribbons, Crimp'd Borders, &c. Irish Linens, ready made Linnen Shirts, &c. &c. India Rubber, Perfumery, Bandanna and Fustic Handkerchiefs--Ladies' Dolls' dress and under, and a variety of Toys, &c. &c. &c.

May 13, 1797.

## LATE NOVELS,

Just received and for sale by JOHN HARRISON,  
No. 3, Peck-Slip.

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No. 75, Pearl-Street, fronting Counties-Slip.

**H**AS for sale, Window glass and Putty, a general assortment of PAINTS, Linseed Oil, Paint Brushes, Limners Tools, Gold and Silver Leaf, with a great variety of Camel's Hair Pencils, Cheap for Cash, or approved notes.  
Aug. 6 83--4t.

## Public Notice

**I**S hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the estate of MALACHI MOSELY, deceased; whether by Bond, Note, or Book debt, that they bring them properly attested, to the subscriber, administrator, at Back Bay, Princeps-Ann County, Virginia, within four months from the date hereof, otherwise they will be barred from any such claim.  
TULLY MOSELY.  
New-York, May 23, 1797. 65--4m 1

## Dutch Cloths.

**B**LACK and blue, of a superior quality, and, a neat assortment of London superior cloths.  
White and Brown Russia sheetings,  
Flanders bed bunts and tickers,  
Russia diapers and table cloths,  
Black Italian crape,  
Plain, striped, and cross-bar'd silk shawls,  
Coloured and black lustrings,  
Embroidery silk, a complete assortment, and a valuable parcel of BLACK LACES--for sale by

ROBERT Mc. MENNOMY,  
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## S. LORD,

**R**ESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she continues to carry on the STAY and MANTUA MAKING BUSINESS, as usual, at No. 30, Vesey-street, where she hopes for the continuance of those favors which will be her constant endeavors to deserve. 1748

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H. CARITAT

**I**NFORMS the public that he has opened a Circulating Library, in Pearl-street, no. 93, a little below the Old Slip. He has added to this Library (formerly owned by John Fellows) about 500 volumes, chiefly Novels, and intends to purchase every new work of the kind that can be had in this city. Second hand Novels, in good condition, will be taken in payment for subscription at the Library.

By the advice of his friends, he has likewise determined to lower the former price for reading, mentioned in his first advertisement, and fixed it now at 6 dollars by the year, 3 1-2 half year, 2 dollars a quarter, and 6 shillings by the month.  
May 27. 65 1t

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